ACHIEVER TEST SERIES / JOINT PACKAGE COURSE

TARGET : PRE-MEDICAL 2025

Test Type : **UNIT TEST # 04** Test Pattern : **NEET (UG)**

TEST DATE : 24-11-2024

ANSWER KEY

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A.	3	2	3	4	2	1	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	1
Q.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A.	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	1	4	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	2	2	1
Q.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A.	2	4	3	4	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	4	3	2	4	1	1	3	1	4	1	1
Q.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A.	1	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	3	1	4	4
Q.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
A.	2	2	3	1	1	4	3	1	4	2	2	3	4	3	2	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	1
Q.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
A.	4	3	2	4	4	1	3	2	4	1	4	3	3	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	3	3	4	1	2	4	3
Q.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200										
A.	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	4	4										

HINT – SHEET

SUBJECT : PHYSICS

SECTION - A

1. Ans (3)

As going from Earth to Mars initially g decreases and at Null point g becomes zero. After this g increases upto surface of mars.

2. Ans (2)

$I_g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$, $V = -\frac{GM}{R}$,

$V = -I_g R = -6 \times 8 \times 10^6$

$= -4.8 \times 10^7$ newton - meter/kg

3. Ans (3)

$w = mg\rho h$

$g_p = \frac{4GM_e}{R_e^2} = 4g = 4 \times 10 = 40 \text{ m/sec}^2$

$w = 2 \times 40 \times 2$

$= 160$ J

4. Ans (4)

$PE = -\frac{GMm}{r} = -\frac{GMm}{R+R}$

$PE = -\frac{GMm}{2R} = -\frac{mgR}{2}$

5. Ans (2)

$-\frac{GMm}{R} + \frac{1}{2}m\left(\frac{4gR}{3}\right) = -\frac{GMm}{(R+h)}$

$h = 2R$

6. Ans (1)

$I_1\omega_1 = I_2\omega_2$ (Angular momentum is conserved)

As I_2 decreases. ω_2 increases.

Thus $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ i.e. T decreases.

Therefore the earth is completing each circle around its own axis in lesser time.

K.E. $= \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$ Therefore K.E. of rotation increases.

Duration of the year is dependent upon time taken to complete one revolution around the sun.

7. Ans (4)

From Kepler's law : Areal velocity = constant

so $\frac{\text{Area SCD}}{t_1} = \frac{\text{Area SAB}}{t_2} \Rightarrow t_1 = 2t_2$

8. Ans (3)

$r_A v_A = r_B v_B$

$T.E_A = T.E_B$

$L_A = L_B$

$r_A < r_B$

$v_A > v_B$

$KE_A > KE_B$

9. Ans (4)

S_2 is correct because whatever be the g, the same force is acting on both the pans. Using a spring balance, the value of g is greater at the pole. Therefore mg at the pole is greater. S_4 is correct. S_2 and S_4 are correct.

10. Ans (4)

$F = -kx$

$\text{Slope} = -k = -\frac{8}{2}$

$\Rightarrow k = 4$

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = \frac{\pi}{10} = 0.314\,s$

11. Ans (2)

(c) Over one time period

$\langle KE \rangle = \langle PE \rangle = \frac{1}{4}\,kA^2$

(d) At any instant

$KE + PE = TE = \frac{1}{4}kA^2$

12. Ans (3)

$\omega^2 A = g$

$4\pi^2 f^2 \times \frac{1}{2} = g$

$\Rightarrow f^2 = \frac{2g}{4\pi^2}$

13. Ans (3)

$E = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 a^2 \Rightarrow \frac{E'}{E} = \frac{a'^2}{a^2} \Rightarrow \frac{E'}{E} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}a\right)^2}{a^2}$

$\left(\because\ a' = \frac{3}{4}a\right)$

$\Rightarrow E' = \frac{9}{16}E$

14. Ans (3)

Given $A\omega = 100$

$A = 20$

$\omega = 5$

$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

$T = \frac{2\pi}{5}\text{sec}$

15. Ans (2)

$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k_{eq}}{m}} : k_{eq} = 4k$

$\therefore f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{4k}{m}}$

16. Ans (1)

$y = kt^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = 2kt \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 2k$

$a = 2m/s^2$

$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \sqrt{\frac{g+a}{g}} \Rightarrow \frac{T_1^2}{T_2^2} = \frac{g+a}{g} = \frac{10+2}{10} = \frac{6}{5}$

17. Ans (4)

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

$\therefore$ T is independent of g

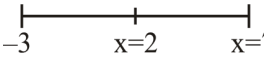
18. Ans (3)

$U = 2 - 20x + 5x^2$

$F = -\frac{du}{dx} = -(-20 + 10x)$

$F = 20 - 10x$

$x = 2$ M.P.



$A = 5$ cm $\quad x_{max} = 7$ cm

19. Ans (2)

Max. acc. $a = A\omega^2 = A\frac{4\pi^2}{T^2}$

her $T_A = T_B$

$\Rightarrow a \propto A$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a_A}{a_B} = \frac{A_A}{A_B} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

20. Ans (1)

$\omega = 120\pi$, $k = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, $v = \frac{\omega}{\kappa}$

$\therefore v = \frac{120\pi}{2\pi/3} = 180$ m/s

$T = v^2\mu = 180 \times 180 \times \frac{3 \times 10^{-2}}{1.5} = 648$ N

21. Ans (2)

$AB = \lambda$

$CD = T$

$\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{\lambda}{T} = f\lambda = v$ i.e., wave speed.

22. Ans (4)

The frequency is a characteristic of source. It is independent of the medium.

23. Ans (2)

$2A\cos\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right) = A$

$\cos\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{\Delta\phi}{2} = 60^o \Rightarrow \Delta\phi = 120^o$

24. Ans (2)

$n_2 - n_1 = \frac{V}{2L}$

$450 - 375 = \frac{V}{2L}$

$75 = \frac{V}{2L} = \frac{1}{2L}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$

$75 = \frac{1}{2L}\sqrt{\frac{360}{4 \times 10^{-3}}}$

$\boxed{L = 2\,m}$

$\because \mu = \frac{M}{L}$

$\therefore 4 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{M}{2}$

$M = 8 \times 10^{-3}$ kg

M = 8 gm

25. Ans (2)

Fundamental frequency of a string is

$$\upsilon = \frac{1}{2L}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\pi r^2\rho}} = \frac{1}{2Lr}\sqrt{\frac{T}{\pi\rho}}$$

where the symbols have their usual meanings

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\upsilon_A}{\upsilon_B} = \left(\frac{L_B}{L_A}\right)\left(\frac{r_B}{r_A}\right)\left(\frac{T_A}{T_B}\frac{\rho_B}{\rho_A}\right)^{1/2}$$

Substituting the given values, we get

$$\frac{\upsilon_A}{\upsilon_B} = \left(\frac{2L}{L}\right)\left(\frac{2r}{r}\right)\left(\frac{T}{2T}\frac{2\rho}{\rho}\right)^{1/2} = 4$$

$\upsilon_A = 4\upsilon_B$

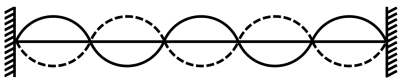
26. Ans (4)

$P = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2A^2v$

$P \propto A^2$

$\frac{P_A}{P_B} = \left(\frac{2A}{A}\right)^2 = 4$

27. Ans (3)



A = 5, N = 6,

Harmonic = 5^{th}, overtone 4^{th}

$\ell = 5\lambda/2$

28. Ans (2)

$v_s \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}} \Rightarrow \frac{v_{s_1}}{v_{s_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$

$\frac{1328}{v_{s_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{16\rho}{\rho}}$

$\Rightarrow v_{s_2} = \frac{1328}{4} = 332$m/s

29. Ans (1)

$a_1 = 4$, $a_2 = 2$, $f_1 = 250$ Hz, $f_2 = 253$ Hz

Beat frequency $f_B = 253 - 250 = 3$ beats/sec.

$\frac{I_{max}}{I_{min}} = \frac{(a_1 + a_2)^2}{(a_1 - a_2)^2} = \left(\frac{6}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{1}$

30. Ans (1)

$n = \frac{v}{4\ell} = \frac{343}{4 \times 9 \times 10^{-2}}$

= 953 Hz

31. Ans (3)

Phase difference = $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ × path difference

$\Rightarrow 1.6\pi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \times 40 \Rightarrow \lambda = 50 \text{ cm} = 0.5 \text{ m}$

$\Rightarrow v = n\lambda \Rightarrow 330 = 0.5 \times n \Rightarrow n = 660 \text{ Hz}$

32. Ans (3)

T ↓ses ⟶ freq ↓ses

If original freq of B were less than that of A, further decrease in v_B should have resulted in an increase in beats. But beat frequency is found to decrease

so $v_B > v_A \Rightarrow v_B = 255 + 5 = 260$ Hz

33. Ans (2)

$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = -V \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$; for wave in +x-direction

$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = V \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$; for wave in −x-direction

$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$ = transverse velocity of particle

$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ = slope; V = wave velocity

34. Ans (3)

Case I :

$$E_0 = \frac{GMr}{R^3}$$

Case II :

$$E' = \frac{GMr}{(2R)^3} = \frac{E_0}{8}$$

35. Ans (2)

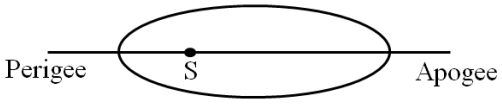
$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$

$\Rightarrow \quad v_0 \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{\Delta v_0}{v_0} = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{\Delta r}{r}$

SECTION - B

36. Ans (1)



Angular momentum of planet around the sun is conserve.

Planet move from apogee to perigee distance decreases and velocity increases.

Potential energy = $-\frac{GMm}{r}$

r ↓ PE ↓

37. Ans (2)

$g = \frac{GM}{R^2} = \frac{G\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho}{R^2} = \frac{4}{3}\pi G\rho R$

$g \propto \rho R$ $\qquad$ $g_p = g_e$

$\rho_p R_p = \rho_e R_e$

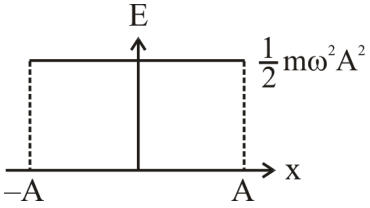
$R_p = \frac{\rho_e R_e}{\rho_p} = \frac{\rho R}{3\rho} = \frac{R}{3}$

38. Ans (1)

Total energy

$E = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 A^2$

It does not varry with position i.e. x



39. Ans (2)

$\frac{g'}{g} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{11}$

$\frac{\rho'}{\rho} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{R'}{R} = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{22} \quad \left[g = \frac{4}{3}\pi GR\rho\right]$

$\frac{V'_{esc}}{V_{esc}} \propto \sqrt{\frac{\rho'(R')^2}{\rho R^2}} = \frac{3}{11}$

$V'_{esc} = 3$ km/s

40. Ans (2)

$\frac{1}{2}kA^2 = U_{max} - U_{min}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}k\frac{400}{10^6} = 0.03$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{600}{4} = 150\,N/m$

41. Ans (4)

$\frac{\omega A}{2} = \omega\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}A}{2}$

$\therefore \phi = \frac{\pi}{3} = \left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{T} \times t = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12}$

$\Rightarrow t = \frac{T}{24}$

42. Ans (3)

Initially, $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{M}{k}}$ and

Finally, $\frac{5T}{3} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{M+m}{k}}$

$\therefore \frac{5}{3} \times 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{M}{k}} = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{M+m}{k}}$

or $\frac{25}{9}\frac{M}{k} = \frac{M+m}{k}$

or $9m + 9M = 25M$ or $\frac{m}{M} = \frac{16}{9}$

43. Ans (2)

$T_3 > T_4 > T_1 = T_2$ and $T_3 > T_5 > T_1 = T_2$

Because tension decreases as bob moves away from mean position

44. Ans (1)

$W = U_f - U_i = \frac{-GMm}{R} + \frac{3}{2}\frac{GMm}{R}$

$W = \frac{GMm}{2R} = \frac{gR^2m}{2R}$

$W = \frac{mgR}{2} = gR$

45. Ans (4)

$v_{wave} = \frac{\omega}{k}$

$v_{particle} = A\omega$

On comparing

$v_{w1} = 2m/s$, $v_{w2} = 3\ m/s$, $v_{w3} = \frac{11}{5}m/s$

$v_{p1} = 12\ cm/s$, $v_{p2} = 36\ cm/s$, $v_{p3} = 44cm/s$

46. Ans (2)

A stationary wave consists of two travelling waves of equal amplitude propagating in opposite directions. Therefore, total energy transfer is zero. But the form of energy keeps on changing from one form to another i.e., the $\frac{KE}{PE}$ changes, So, the ratio of KE to PE is dependent on the position.

47. Ans (3)

Velocity of sound in air (V) $= \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$

$\Rightarrow V^2 \propto T$ (in kelvin)

not $V^2 \propto T$ (in °C)

Hence (2) is incorrect.

Velocity of transverse wave in a string

$V = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}} = V^2 \propto T$

48. Ans (2)

$I \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$

$\frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2}$

$\frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{(20)^2}{(400)^2} = \frac{1}{400}$

$I_1 = 400\ I_2$

Intensity level at point 1

$L_1 = 10\log_{10}\frac{I_1}{I_0}$

intensity level at point 2

$L_2 = 10\log_{10}\frac{I_2}{I_0}$

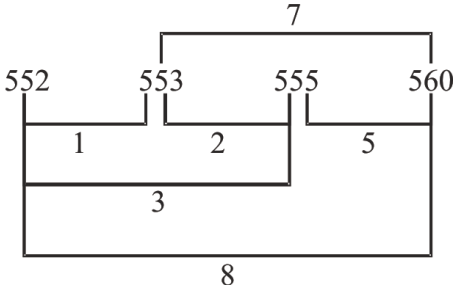
$L_1 - L_2 = 10\log_{10}\frac{I_1}{I_2}$

$L_1 - L_2 = 10\log_{10}(400)$

$L_1 - L_2 = 10 \times 2.602 = 26$

$L_2 = L_1 - 26 = 80 - 26 = 54$ dB

49. Ans (2)



SUBJECT : CHEMISTRY

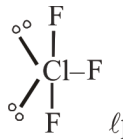
SECTION - A

51. Ans (1)

SF_6 = Octahedral all six S – F bond length are same

52. Ans (1)

ClF_3

(sp^3d)  ℓp at Cl atom = 2

53. Ans (1)

SF_4 is Sp^3d hybrid

54. Ans (4)

Boiling point order $H_2O > H\text{-}F > NH_3$

H-bond strength order $HF > H_2O > NH_3$

55. Ans (1)

NCERT-XI (2019), Pg. # 131

[BO $\propto$ stability]

56. Ans (3)

NCERT-XI (2019),Pg. # 108

[$\mu \propto \Delta EN$] for diatomic molecule

57. Ans (1)

$$\text{Volatility} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Boiling point}}$$

59. Ans (2)

XeF_2, I_3^- —⟶ linear (planar)

BCl_3 —⟶ Plane triangle (planar)

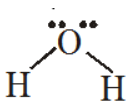
XeF_4 —⟶ Square planar (planar)

$[XeF_5]^-$ —⟶ Pentagonal planar (planar)

ClF_3 —⟶ Bent 'T' - shape (planar)

H_2O —⟶ 'V' - shape (planar)

60. Ans (1)

H_2O  contains no π bond.

61. Ans (2)

Bond strength order :-

O–O < S – S > Se – Se

C – C > Si – Si > Ge – Ge

F – F < O – O < N – N

F – F < Cl – Cl > Br – Br

62. Ans (4)

NCERT XI Pg. # 130 (Part-I)

63. Ans (3)

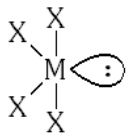
CH_4, BF_3 has zero dipole moment but CH_3 has tetrahedral geometry and BF_3 has trigonal planar geometry.

64. Ans (4)

b.p $\propto$ molar mass or surface area

$CH_4 < SiH_4 < GeH_4 < SnH_4$

65. Ans (3)

4-B.P., 1-l.p.  = See-saw

66. Ans (1)

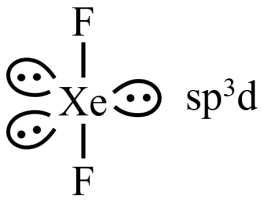
as per V.S.E.P.R.

67. Ans (3)

XeO_4 Sp^3

All pπ – dπ bond

68. Ans (3)

 sp^3d

69. Ans (2)

NCERT - Page - 127 (2017) XI Part-I

70. Ans (1)

O_2^+ have maximum bond order stability $\propto$ bond order

71. Ans (2)

Due to size fector

72. Ans (4)

NCERT Pg # 232

73. **Ans (2)**

'O' size small and can form multiple bonds.

74. **Ans (2)**

(1) K_2MnO_4 and CrO_2Cl_2

O.S. = +6 O.S. = +6

(2) $K_2Cr_2O_7$

Can be used as primary standard in volumetric estimations.

(3) $2K_2Cr_2O_7 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2K_2CrO_4 + Cr_2O_3 + \frac{3}{2}O_2$

(4) $MnO_2 + KOH + O_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} K_2MnO_4 + H_2O$

(green)

75. **Ans (1)**

NCERT XII

Unit - 8

76. **Ans (4)**

[Rn] $5f^0\ 6d^2\ 7s^2$ = Th = Thorium

77. **Ans (1)**

NCERT Class XII, Part-I, Pg # 214

78. **Ans (3)**

CO_2, further can't be oxidised.

79. **Ans (1)**

Diamagnetic species are generally colorless

80. **Ans (4)**

$2\overset{+6}{K_2}\overset{+6}{Cr_2}O_7 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2\overset{+6}{K_2}\overset{+6}{Cr}O_4 + \overset{+3}{Cr_2}O_3 + \frac{3}{2}O_2$ not disproportion

81. **Ans (3)**

MnO_4^- = purple MnO_4^{2-} = green

CrO_4^{2-} = yellow $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ = orange

82. **Ans (2)**

Lanthanoides(Ln) + acids $\longrightarrow H_2$

$Ln + H_2O \longrightarrow Ln(OH)_3 + H_2$

83. **Ans (4)**

All can shows + 7 max. O.S.

84. **Ans (1)**

Concept

85. **Ans (1)**

Concept

SECTION - B

86. **Ans (3)**

BF_3 is sp^2 hybrid and BF_4^- is sp^3 hydrbid

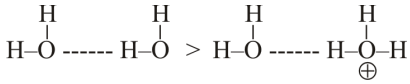
87. **Ans (1)**

In $M_3(PO_4)_2$, M is in +2 oxidation state

88. **Ans (4)**

Concept

89. **Ans (1)**



more E.N. due to positive charge on 'O' atom

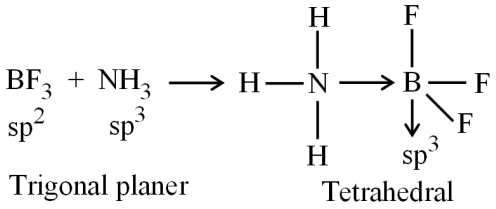
90. **Ans (1)**

Ionic character $\propto \frac{1}{\text{Polarisation}}$

91. **Ans (1)**

NCERT-XI, Pat-I, Pg. # 133

92. **Ans (3)**



Trigonal planer Tetrahedral

93. **Ans (3)**

(P) Along the I.N.A. $\Rightarrow \sigma$

(Q) p + d $\Rightarrow \pi$ bonding

(R) Opposite phase $\longrightarrow \pi$ antibonding

(S) Opposite phase $\longrightarrow \sigma$ bond (s–s)

94. **Ans (4)**

[Polarisation $\propto$ Size of anion]

95. **Ans (4)**

$FeO.Cr_2O_3 + Na_2CO_3 + O_2 \longrightarrow$

$Na_2CrO_4 \underset{NaOH}{\overset{H_2SO_4}{\rightleftharpoons}} Na_2Cr_2O_7$

96. **Ans (3)**

$ZnSO_4.7H_2O$

97. **Ans (2)**

Rust $\longrightarrow Fe_2O_3 + Fe(OH)_3$

98. **Ans (1)**
NCERT Class XII, Part-I, d-block.

99. **Ans (1)**
Z = 24 (Cromium) show +3 and +6 oxidation state Cr^{+1} not exist.
(क्रोमियम) +3 तथा +6 ऑक्सीकरण अवस्था दिखाता है तथा Cr^{+1} अस्तित्व में नहीं है।

100. **Ans (3)**
$Mn_2O_7 \longrightarrow$ Covalent green oil compound.

SUBJECT : BOTANY

SECTION - A

101. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 107

102. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 112

103. **Ans (2)**
NCERT-XI Pg. # 110

104. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 109

105. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XI Pg.# 106

106. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 104, 105

107. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 108

108. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 109

109. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 104, 108, 109

110. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 112, 109

111. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 118

112. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 115

113. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 116

114. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI Pg. # 118

115. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 116

116. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 117

117. **Ans (3)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 118

118. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 112, 119

119. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XI Pg. # 170

120. **Ans (4)**
NCERT-XI Pg. # 172

121. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 177

122. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 173

123. **Ans (3)**
NCERT-XI Pg. # 178

124. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 174

125. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 177

126. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 171

128. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 172

129. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 178

130. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 175, 176, 177

131. Ans (2)
NCERT XI Pg.# 175-178

132. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 177

133. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 169, 170, 174

134. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 170

135. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 176

SECTION - B

136. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 107

137. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 109, 111

138. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI Pg. # 106

139. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 116

140. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 117

141. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI Pg. # 115, 116

142. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 118

143. Ans (3)
NCERT XI Pg # 175, 176

144. Ans (3)
NCERT-XI Pg. # 177

145. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 178

146. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 175, 177

147. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 175

148. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 174

149. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 171

150. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg # 171

SUBJECT : ZOOLOGY

SECTION - A

151. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 189

152. Ans (3)
NCERT XI Pg # 184

154. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 190

155. Ans (4)
NCERT XI Pg. # 190

Inflammation in Bronchi – Bronchitis.

Asthma = Allergy of lower respiratory tract.

Tuberculosis = Bacterial disease.

156. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 189

157. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 187

158. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 187

159. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 187

160. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 185

161. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 187

162. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 185

163. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 185

164. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 185

165. Ans (1)
NCERT-XI, Pg. # 187

166. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 190

167. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 188

168. Ans (4)
NCERT Pg # 184

169. Ans (1)
NCERT Page No. 189

170. Ans (1)
NCERT Page No. # 184

171. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 184

172. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 190

173. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 190,191

174. Ans (3)
NCERT-XI, Page No. 184
Statement B, C and D are incorrect.

175. Ans (3)
NCERT, Pg. # 184

176. Ans (4)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 199,200

177. Ans (1)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 203

178. Ans (2)
NCERT-XI Pg # 198

179. Ans (4)
NCERT–XI, Pg. # 194

180. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 199

181. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg.# 199

182. Ans (3)
NCERT XI Pg. # 194,195

184. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 194

185. Ans (1)
NCERT Pg. # 199

SECTION - B

186. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 196

187. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 185

188. Ans (3)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 189

189. Ans (2)
NCERT XI, Pg. # 187

190. Ans (1)
NCERT, Pg. # 185,186

191. Ans (2)
NCERT Pg. # 187

192. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XI, Page No.186,187

193. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 186,187

194. **Ans (2)**
NCERT Pg. No. # 187

195. **Ans (1)**
NCERT-XII, Pg. # 189

196. **Ans (4)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 200

197. **Ans (1)**
NCERT XI, Pg. # 194

198. **Ans (2)**
NCERT XI, Pg.# 199

199. **Ans (4)**
NCERT Pg. # 200